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General Summary of News.

EUROPE.

The City of Edinburgh, Captain Wiseman, arrived yesterday in the river, having left Gibraltar on the 8th of March. She brings no late English news; and the letters that have been received by her from Gibraltar up to the date of her departure, are principally confined, as far as we have yet heard, to mercantile affairs.

The Liverpool Advertiser of the 1st of March, as cited by the India Gazette of yesterday, gives the numbers of the votes for Mr. Lamb and Mr. Hobhouse, the rival candidates for Westminster, on Saturday the 27th of February, as follows:—

| | |
|---------------------|------|
| Mr. Lamb, | 3624 |
| Mr. Hobhouse, | 3003 |

Majority, 621

The Globe, London Newspaper, of the 1st of March, as cited by the Hurkaru, gives the numbers on Saturday the 27th of February, at 4 o'clock, as follows:—

| | |
|---------------------|------|
| Mr. Lamb, | 3693 |
| Mr. Hobhouse, | 3077 |

Majority, 616

In the Liverpool Courier of the 3rd of March, now before us, from which we gave London News of the 1st, on Saturday last, and which is still the latest English Paper received in the Settlement, we find the numbers given at four o'clock on the 1st of March, the 14th day of the election, to be as follows:—

| | |
|---------------------|------|
| Mr. Lamb, | 3989 |
| Mr. Hobhouse, | 3472 |

Majority, 517

A comparison of these three statements, proves, therefore, that instead of losing ground, Mr. Hobhouse was progressively lessening the majority against him as the numbers on the poll increased; the accuracy of the last statement is not to be questioned, as it is from a Paper decidedly in the interest of Mr. Canning the member for Liverpool, which takes the London Courier as the organ of Government to swear by, and in which Mr. Lamb is spoken of as a less dangerous man than Mr. Hobhouse; because, though a determined whig, and deeply imbued with Mr. Fox's principles, he is better than a Reformer, and preferred by the ministerial party as the least of the two evils offered to their choice.

The information said to have been conveyed in private Letters by the Waterloo of Mr. Lamb's ultimate success, could not therefore have been accurate, as the election was not closed at the date of the Waterloo's leaving Portsmouth. The arrival of the Rose, and the two ships that were to sail with her about the 20th of March, which are now hourly expected, will inform us of the result of the contest.

Among the miscellaneous and scattered information contained in the English Papers still before us, there are frequently to be met, with examples worthy of being held up to the imitation of men in every quarter of the globe, and incidents of various kinds, strikingly deserving selection in order to be placed in a more prominent point of view before the Indian Public.

On the subject of Vestry duties, and the evil of suffering petitioners for charity to be partially relieved by overseers or Vestry treasurers with small sums, and then sent forth to the risk of casual and uncertain aid from the community again, the two following paragraphs from a London Paper of January last may be given:

The following truly liberal act is related of the Earl of Bridgwater, at Ashridge Castle, near Hemel Hempstead. The Noble Lord has lately been chosen a Churchwarden, and serves personally. The first day was Christmas Eve, when the Noble Lord made a speech in the Vestry, and among other things said, "We will have no poor's rate hereafter—send them to the Castle, and I will employ and pay them all." The proposition (we need not say) was carried unanimously. His Lordship's pay gives perfect satisfaction, and there will be employment for a year to come.

At the Mansion House in London, says the same Paper, has been lately exposed a very shameful practice of many overseers of the metropolis, who either totally refuse to succour distressed paupers, or else partially succour them, and then dismiss them, with the present of a few shillings, to prey upon the public. Three summonses were granted, at the suit of different persons, against the overseers of certain parishes in the metropolis or its vicinity. The application of George Ford, a native of Truro, in Cornwall, caused considerable indignation in the Office, as it appeared from his statement, that the overseers of Lewisham, Kent, in which parish he had gained a settlement, had discharged him from their workhouse, and expressly told him to come to London, and apply to his Lordship for relief.—The Lord Mayor said, that such conduct was quite unpardonable, and placed him in a very distressing situation. It was totally impossible for him to relieve the necessities of all who applied to him; and it was equally impossible for him to send them away unrelieved, so long as he continued to feel the slightest sympathy with a fellow creature who was suffering under the various pangs of heavy calamity and accumulated distress.

On the subject of litigation to defend small claims, at the risk of large costs in order to maintain them, there is something very instructive in the following brief statement of a plain case.

In the Vice-Chancellor's Court on Christmas Eve, the Master of the Rolls delivered his final judgment in a suit between a lady named Threlfal, and the Trustees of a school at Ellol, near Lancaster.—The cause of dispute was two perches of land. It has been in litigation ten years, and from the conflicting testimony, the Judge confessed he never met with a more difficult case. The decision was against the lady. The costs of this long proceeding, on account of a piece of ground not worth 40l. amount to between 3,000l. and 4,000l. each party.

The estimates of comparative strength in the New Parliament of the present Session, are of course very differently made by the friends of the respective parties. The estimate of the party in power is: Ministerial 398, Opposition 247, and doubtful 13. Mr. Tierney is the acknowledged head and leader of the Opposition, 150 of his party are said to have pledged themselves to support him on all questions, the remainder holding for themselves the right of reservation and of difference of opinion on certain minor questions which may not vitally affect the great principles of the constitution.

The following are among the speculations of the English writers on the labours expected of it:

We trust the present Parliament will exact an account from Ministers of many things which the last considered it unnecessary to inquire into. The conduct of Ministers towards Italy in particular will yet, we hope, be made the ground of a charge against them.

We do not mean to say that those Treaties to which this country has become a party should not be adhered to. However much we may regret many of the arrangements which have been sanctioned by our Government, as the national faith is pledged to support them, we would wish them to be respected. But we may respect Treaties, and yet punish the guilty men who were the authors of them.

A work has recently been published by Luigi Angeloni, an Italian Gentleman, in which all the promises and pledges made by England and Austria to the unfortunate Italians, and the shameless violation of all these pledges, are minutely and faithfully recorded.

The work bears date September, 1818, and forms two octavo volumes. We trust it will neither be lost on the Italians, nor on the English. By bringing together the various acts of the High Allies, and of our Government, more particularly towards those nations who were so unfortunate as to rely on their promises, it will shew the Italians that they have nothing to hope for from the selfish ambition of Sovereigns: and it must demonstrate to the English people, that if they do not make an effort at least to punish those who have been guilty of acts of perfidy, almost unexampled in modern history, and certainly new in the history of this country, the disgrace of the English Ministers must be shared by the English nation.

We will not here recapitulate the proclamations of Count Nugent, Lord Wm. Bentinck, and the Archduke John to the Italians, in which their independance was solemnly guaranteed to them. This is a subject on which we may enter at some length on a future day. We shall merely give from the work of M. Angeloni, an account of the reception, which the Italian Deputies, who on the faith of these promises proceeded in confidence to Paris, met with from the Allied Sovereigns, and particularly from Lord Castlereagh.

The Deputies in question were men of high rank, and in deserved estimation among their countrymen. Messieurs Marcantio Fe, of Brescia; Seraffino Sommi, of Cremona; Gönfalonieri, Ciani, Litta, Ballabio, Somaglia, Beccaria, and Trivulzi, of Milan. The following is the account which M. Angeloni gives of their reception, on the authority of these Noblemen, who, he says, are yet lost in astonishment when they think of the impudence of Lord Castlereagh:—

"Lord Castlereagh with the most insolent coolness repulsed the Milanese Deputies, and for only answer to their just demands, told them in scorn, *that every State was not fit to be governed by a Constitution*. Did he mean to say that Italy was less fit for a Constitution than Ireland, his own dear country? God forbid that I should so far wish to degrade my countrymen, that I should repute them so rude and barbarous as his own Irish for the most part are, who nevertheless are admitted to the enjoyment of the British Constitution, which is now so much the subject of eulogy, without any one reproaching them that

they are not fit to be governed by it. Here I do not wish to outrage in any manner the number of ingenious and brave men who were born in Ireland, and more especially as the present barbarousness of the Irish people is in a great measure to be attributed to those who rule them. But when a haughty Irish Politician dares to outrage and degrade my nation, I may be allowed in return to tell the truth of his own."—(Vol. I. p. 203.)

Again Mr. Angeloni says of this interview:—

"These worthy men left nothing unattempted in order to secure the independence of their countrymen, but first a Politician, with insolent coolness; and with a false application, told them that all people were not fit for living under Constitutional Laws; then one of the High Allies, at first received them, far from lukewarmly, but soon changed his behaviour, and did not even allow them an opportunity of opening their intentions; a third openly laughed at them, and made them the subject of ridicule; and the fourth in answer to their demands of a native and independent Government, could only tell them that they must look for servile subjection and foreign dependance *by virtue*, as he said, of *the right of conquest*, for the flattering promises in the *sincere* proclamations, which according to Lord Castlereagh, were to be deemed works of imbecility, were now no longer regarded."

Here we would only observe, that we are not exactly prepared to go along with M. Angeloni, in thinking that Ireland is dear to Lord Castlereagh, because Italy is indifferent to him. If he had known any thing of the feelings of his Lordship on this subject, we think he would have abstained from saying a word against the poor Irish, for whom, if his Lordship have any regard, he has never shewn it yet. Indeed, we believe his Lordship is too great a politician to have any affection for any thing but one in this world. His coolness is not to be ruffled by such trifling objects as patriotic feelings. O no! the poor unfortunate Irish; unfortunate indeed, when every inhabitant, either of Europe and America; considers it an insult to be compared with them, are quite as indifferent to his Lordship as are the Italians.

ASIA.

Benares.—A Letter from this station, of the 13th instant, communicates the following intelligence regarding the Indigo crops of this season:—

"Having observed in the Calcutta Papers a statement from Benares; that the rains had set in favorably, and that the Indigo crops were in a highly promising state, I deemed it right to lose no time in making you acquainted with this being a misrepresentation.

At the period of the new moon, on the 22d, 23d, and 24th of June, we had some showers, indicating the setting in of the rains with great mildness. On the 25th and 26th some very slight and partial rain fell, but on the two following days all appearances of more rain had ceased, and not a cloud was to be seen in the firmament.

By the 1st instant, every one was obliged to have recourse again to their tatties, and ever since we have had a hot strong easterly wind, without the least appearance of an approaching change, and similar to the weather we usually have in the end of May, and beginning of June.

With respect to Indigo, the little which was sown on the first fall of rain, has completely failed; and our last year's plant, from the drought, is in a very stunted state. This, however, is also much owing to the frost in the cold season, so that our hopes, from our old plant, cannot be very great. Every one is in readiness to take advantage of sowing on the first rain coming down, and if it comes with the next moon, we may yet hope to have a saving season at least.

To the north of Jowepore I hear they have had much more rain than with us; but I also learn they suffered more from the

frost. On the whole, therefore, I cannot see any golden prospects for the present year; but bad as they are, I have deemed it proper that you should have a correct statement to oppose to that which has gone forth to the world."

Our Letters from Dacca and Jessore, confirm a similar state of the Indigo crop throughout these districts.

Chunar.—Letters from Chunar of the 13th instant, which came to hand yesterday, says—

"We have had dreadful weather for these last eight days, the Thermometer has risen a degree daily, and is now 97. at 3 P. M. We have had no rain since the 1st, and there is no appearance of any; the Winds Easterly and quite hot. Grain has risen in price, and both famine and pestilence are to be dreaded should this continue much longer."

Masulipatam.—A Letter from Masulipatam, dated the 4th instant, which reached us yesterday, says—

"I see you mention an earthquake having been felt at Calcutta, on the 16th of June. We experienced a similar shock at this place at a quarter before eight o'clock on the same evening, and it continued to be felt for several seconds.

The Cholera still continues to carry off hundreds in this and the neighbouring districts; but it is hoped that the heavy rains, which we may now hourly expect to fall, will render the country healthy again."

Pitcairn's Island.

The interest excited by the fate of the Islanders of Pitcairn, an account of whom we laid before our Friends last week; induced us to solicit from Captain Henderson himself such particulars as might have fallen under his own observation, either regarding the mutiny which led to their first settlement there, or their subsequent history. With this wish, Captain Henderson has obligingly complied, and the following are the particulars that he has communicated to us, which we give in his own words:—

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Ship Hercules, Diamond Harbour.

DEAR SIR,

I was favoured with your obliging Note, just as I was leaving town; and from the interest you have taken in the fate of the little colony, descendants of our countrymen, at Pitcairn's Island, and the benefits they will derive from the liberal assistance procured for them through your successful pleadings with the Public on their behalf, I feel it a duty to lose no time in throwing hastily together such recollections as I retain of the Island and its inhabitants, as well of the facts with which old Adams made me acquainted regarding the mutiny of the *Bounty*, which first led to their settlement there. My task will be necessarily hasty and imperfect, from the immediate departure of my vessel on her voyage, but you may at least rely on the fidelity and accuracy of my statement.

In looking over Captain Bligh's Narrative of his voyage in the boat, I observe, he says, "The secrecy of this mutiny is beyond all conception. Thirteen of the party who were with me had always lived among the people, yet neither they, nor the mess-mates of Christian, Stewart, Haywood, and Young, had ever observed any circumstance to give them suspicion of what was going on."

The conversation that I had with old Adams while on shore at Pitcairn's Island, will set this at rest, but I shall give you the history of my intercourse with these Islanders as it occurred.

We made Pitcairn's Island on the morning of the 18th of January 1819, and I make it to lie in lat. 25° 58' south, long. 130° 23' west, nearly the same as Sir Thomas Staines. On getting within two or three miles of the shore, we observed a boat coming off, which was very small, being one given to them by an American that had touched at the Island about eighteen months before. On approaching us, the first thing they asked was, whether we were a man of war or a merchantman, American or English? On being answered that we were a trading ship under British colours from India, they came on board, nine in number, and all young men.

After breakfast I went on shore at 7 A. M. and was received on the rocks by old Mr. Adams, and all the other inhabitants of the Island; but not before the Islanders that were in the boat with me had given a shout or cry peculiar to themselves to signify my being a friend. I delivered to Adams the box of Books from the Missionary Society of London, and a Letter from Adams's brother, who is still living at Wapping in London. I read this Letter to him, giving him a description of his family, mentioning the death of one sister, and the prosperity of another. This affected him much, and he often repeated that he never expected to see this day, or indeed one of his countrymen more.

I then ascended the rocks, and was led through groves of bread-fruit, cocoanut, plantain, and what they call the tea tree, till we reached their village, formed on an oblong square. Their dwellings are all of wood, and very ingeniously contrived, so as to be shifted at pleasure, and were uncommonly clean. They had also built one or two houses with second stories since the frigates were there.

The following particulars were related to me by Adams, respecting the mutiny of the *Bounty*, and I believe it to be correct, as old Adams said several times to me—"You shall hear nothing from me but the truth."

A few days after leaving Otaheite, while still to windward of the Friendly Islands, Christian and Captain Bligh had a quarrel before Captain B. went to bed. When Christian came on deck in the middle watch, he called one of the Quarter Masters, named Quintal, aft, and said he wanted to leave the ship, as the conduct of the Captain was insupportable, and wished Quintal to assist in making a raft of the spare spars, as he was determined to leave the ship, and did not wish to distress the crew or thwart the voyage by taking any body away with him. Quintal remonstrated, and said if he went, all would go, and proposed to seize the Captain and turn him off in the long boat, which was agreed to by the whole watch then on deck, and put into execution immediately.

Adams was in his hammock at this time, as he belonged to the watch below, which was called up one by one, told what had taken place, and asked whether they would go or stay, leaving it entirely to themselves, no force being used to any one, but Captain Bligh.

They then went to one of the Islands Tubi, to make a settlement, but could not agree with the natives. The majority were then disposed to steer for Otaheite, and there they went, taking with them two of the natives who would not leave them.

When they arrived at Otaheite, the stores, sails, and all other moveable articles, were shared out among the crew. The *Bounty* fell to the lot of Christian and eight others, who after taking on board live stock, women, the two natives of Tubi, and two of Otaheite, left the Island in the night—Christian not acquainting any person where he was going, until out of sight of the Island. He then communicated his intention to his ship-mates, who approved of his determination, and they then steered for Pitcairn's Island, where they landed all the useful articles from the *Bounty*, and set fire to her off the north-east end of the Island, to prevent being discovered; but she drove on shore be-

fore she was entirely consumed, though there is not a vestige of her now to be seen. They carried their precautions so far, as even to destroy all the dogs, for fear the barking of these animals might, at any future time, betray them.

About four years after they landed on the Island, one of their wives died, which was Williams's. The rest agreed to give him one of the black females, or natives of Otaheite, as a wife, to supply the place of his former one, and this caused the first disturbance on the Island, and the consequent death of Christian and four others, viz. Brown, Martin, John Mills, and John Williams, as also two of the Otaheitans. Christian was the first, who was shot while at work in his yam plantation.

The next disturbance took place about three years afterwards, and arose from one of the remaining Otaheitans refusing to work; but he was killed before he could do much mischief, except his wounding old Adams in the right shoulder. He attempted, indeed, after this shot, to knock his brains out; but Adams being a strong man, parried off the blow, having his left hand much shattered, and losing his fore-finger. Before he could repeat this blow, Quintal dispatched the first Otaheitan, and the other, his companion, ran off to the woods; but coming back a few days afterwards, the women killed him in the night, while asleep, as they were afraid he might treacherously kill some of the Englishmen, to whom they were more attached than to their countrymen. Thus only four Englishmen were left, of whom one went mad and drowned himself, and two died natural deaths; "the last, about eighteen years ago, leaving me," says Adams, "to bring up their children, which I have done in the most Christian-like manner my means would allow." They say a prayer in the morning, one at noon, and another at night, and never omit asking a blessing, or returning thanks at meals.

Adams is now fifty-seven years of age, has three daughters and one son—the last is about fourteen years old. The whole of this little community are in number forty-five, including men, women, and children. Christian left three sons, who are now all alive on the Island. They have had two births since the Frigates were there; they were then forty-three, and not forty-eight, as stated by Sir Thomas Staines. Adams said, this must have been a mistake, as no deaths had occurred since the ships left them. They have plenty of fowls, goats, and hogs, on the Island, and I left them a ram, two ewes, and a lamb of the South American breed; as well as some potatoes, wheat, and paddy, for cultivation; with such other useful articles as the ship afforded.

Adams reads the Bible to the Islanders, every Sunday evening; but he has not been able to get any of them to learn to read for want of a Spelling Book, of which he had only a few leaves. Their greatest want was implements for agriculture, mechanical tools, and cooking utensils, of which we could only supply them with our pitch pot, one or two spades, and a saw, with a few knives and forks, some plates, a few pairs of shoes, and the reading glass of my Sextant for old Adams, whose sight was failing.

There are five Otaheitan women, and old Adams, that alone remain of the original settlers. Two ships had been seen from the Island before the Frigates appeared; but although they were near enough to see the people on board them, and made signs to them from the shore, they did not land. There were no canoes built on the Island at that time, so that they could not go off.

These are the principal facts with which my memory furnishes me at present, but I hope I shall be able to give you a better description of the Island and its inhabitants when I return again to Calcutta.

I am, Dear Sir,

Faithfully Yours,

JAMES HENDERSON.

July 15, 1819.

Satires in India.

— Nothing extenuate.
— "Or ought set down in malice."

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

What an exceedingly mild and pleasant man that Mr. X. is, who condescends to exhibit himself in your Journal of the 13th instant; what an amiable example does he give of the "suaviter in modo." Yet one cannot help sympathizing with poor, "Q IN THE CORNER," against whom he levels all the graces of his oratory.

It seems to me however, (but with all deference be it spoken) that "Q" has done nothing more than give the Satirist a very fair "Rowland for his Oliver;" and that too in the most unexceptionable, playful, gentleman-like manner, over a bottle of claret in a merry party, by the simple echo of the text they were discussing. Where then are we to look for the origin of those traits which in compliment to the Satirist, your cross Correspondent styles "illiberal, gross, scurrilous, abusive," and all the rest of it? I'll wager a trifle, that if the Satirist sees "Q's" "retort courtoise," he will laugh at it; and with him, he must hope to be read with *gaieté de cœur*. But as Puff says: "there is always some good-natured friend or other poking his nose into other people's affairs."

Every one recollects Lord Chatham's emphatic exclamation: "Oh! save me from my friends!" and if the Satirist does not say Amen! to that ejaculation, especially when he reads "X's" very intelligible "*corruscations emanating from the scintillations of fierce lightning!*" why truly he is not the man I take him to be.

"X" acknowledges obligation to our Satirist for the rays of genius with which he has enlightened Indian Society. But what an odd way he has of shewing it! and what a pity, that none of those rays, by the simple laws of refraction, elicit from this grateful friend!

Who is such a ninny as to be angry with the Satirist, whether "dead or alive, young or old?" For my part, I never heard his name, but was very glad to learn that his work had become "*quite the lounge*" in a certain Row, where the moral it inculcates may not be thrown away.

A sprightly young fellow was thus heard jocosely to quiz from Brother Simius Blunderhead:

Have you read the ———, that ridiculous poem,
What a scurrilous Author; does no body know him?
Young Billy Penwaggle! and Simius Chatter,
Declare 'tis an ill-natured, half-witted Satire!

While an old Stager silyly remarked, that the Satirist had not yet taken up the young Dandy fry; those

"Fashion-mongering Boys."

I hope the hint will not be lost; because in his hands and with his acumen and tact

"The glass of fashion and the mould of form"

may reflect some new lights on those "Drol de Corps" for general amusement, and their reformation.

Your's, Mr. Editor,

Belle Vue, 15th July.

A LOOKER-ON.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

UNDUE RETURNS.

Mr. Casberd presented a Petition from Mr. Halse, agent for the petitioner, against an undue return for St. Ives, praying an extension of time for putting in the sureties.

After a few words from Sir J. Graham and Mr. W. Wynn, further time was allowed until Wednesday.

SADDLE HORSE DUTY.

Lord Robert Seymour presented a Petition from certain small farmers of Carmarthenshire, praying a repeal of the Saddle-horse Duty.

ANCIENT RIGHTS.

Lord A. Hamilton, after an observation or two, not heard in the Gallery, presented a Petition from the Burgesses and Members of the Guild of Perth, praying a restoration of their ancient rights, and the abrogation of the Act of 1469.—It was laid upon the table.

A Message from the Lords brought up the Malt and Pension's Duty Bill.

CHIMNEY SWEEPERS.

Mr. Ommanney presented a Petition from certain master chimney-sweepers against the Bill for preventing the use of climbing boys. The Hon. Member made some short observations upon the impolicy of altering the existing system, which were not distinctly audible.

Sir Joseph Yorke thought any attempt at legislation on this subject impolitic: the House might as well pass a Bill that no man on board ship should be sent by his Captain to the mast-head. If any enactment were necessary, it was one to compel the enlargement of chimnies.

Mr. Bennet agreed that the case put by the gallant Admiral would be parallel, if lighted straw were used to make the man mount to the mast-head.

Sir J. Yorke rejoined, that the cat-o'-nine-tails was sometimes employed for the same purpose, and that the effect was generally the same.

The Petition was ordered to lie on the table.

POOR LAWS.

Lord Ebrington presented a Petition from a certain place in Devonshire, praying for an alteration of the Poor Laws, Ordered to lie on the table.

UNDUE RETURNS.

Mr. Curwen presented a Petition from Mr. Richard Clarke, of Lavender-hill, Surrey, stating that the Petitioner had complained of the undue return of Charles Long and Robert Ward, Esqrs., for the Borough of Haslemere, and a question having arisen with regard to the sufficiency of the sureties for presenting the complaint, it prayed for further time to examine into that sufficiency, and for entering into the necessary recognizances.

After a few words from Mr. R. Ward and Mr. W. Wynn, the time for entering into recognizances was enlarged till Wednesday next.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF WATER.

Sir F. Burdett presented a Petition from a person named William Harris, a resident in the parish of Marylebone. This petition, although signed by one individual only, he had reason to believe expressed the sentiments of great numbers. It complained of the rise in the price of water, as charged by the new water companies, and endeavoured to show that they were enabled to make this advance without any sufficient reason, by means of the monopoly which certain recent Acts of Parliament had, without intending it, vested in them. The subject was one of general importance, affecting various extensive districts of the Metropolis, and he hoped would be taken into serious consideration. The petition was then read, and ordered to lie on the table.

ISLAND OF CEYLON.

Sir W. de Crespigny wished to put a question to some of his Majesty's Ministers, with reference to the late hostilities in the Island of Ceylon. It was generally understood, that a war of a

most destructive and alarming nature, as it affected the lives and properties of British subjects, and involving a very large expenditure of public money, had been for some time carried on in that island. He wished to know if it was the intention of his Majesty's Government to lay before the House the papers explanatory of the causes of the war. If the answer to his present question should not be satisfactory, he would himself submit a motion for their production.

Mr. Goulburn said, that he was not aware of any objection to the laying every paper which could throw light on the subject of the war in Ceylon before the House. The official accounts had not yet, however, reached the hands of Government, but their arrival might be immediately expected.

IRISH ELECTIONS.

Sir John Newport called the attention of the House to the subject of an act of the 53d of the King, which was passed for the purpose of regulating the recognizances entered into by persons, prosecuting election petitions. From the circumstance of Ireland not being mentioned in the Act, it was generally conceived that its provisions did not extend to that country. The consequence of this misapprehension was, that petitioners complaining of an undue return, and not aware that the time for entering into recognizances was the same as in Great Britain, often incurred a delay extremely prejudicial to their interests and wishes, inasmuch as they lost the opportunity of proving who their representative ought to be.

Mr. W. Wynn agreed with the Honourable Baronet, that the mistake alluded to was universal, and agreed also on the propriety of allowing further time in the case of Irish petitions.

The Speaker suggested, that the most regular, as well as the most expedient, preliminary step which could be taken with a view to further inquiry, would be to move, that the Clerk of Recognizances do lay before the House a return of all notices with respect to Irish petitions, and the state of the recognizances to be entered into for prosecuting them.

On the motion of Mr. W. Wynn, the order was made accordingly.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,—JULY 17, 1819.

The Governor General has been pleased to appoint Saturday, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock, as the time for receiving the Address from the British Inhabitants of the Fort St. George Presidency.

J. MACRA, Major, Aide-de-Camp.

Military.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta, July 15, 1819.

The undermentioned Men, employed out of the line of Regimental duty, are to be struck off the strength of the Regiment of Artillery, and placed on the list of the Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery from this date.

Serjeant John Boutwell, Bazar Serjeant at Dum-Dum.

Serjeant Mich. McDonough, Magazine Serjeant, Expense Magazine.

Serjeant George Gordon, Park Serjeant at Malown.

Corporal Samuel Goss, Overseer under the Superintendent of Buildings.

Corporal S. Smith, Garrison Drill Serjeant, Fort William.

Bombardier J. Horrid, Laboratory Man, Expense Magazine; Gunner Thomas Churcher, employed in the Honorable Company's Dispensary.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, July 16, 1819.

Lieutenant Bainbridge, of His Majesty's 24th Foot, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major General Sir Dyson Marshall, and directed to join the Major General with all convenient expedition.

In consideration of the very long and faithful services of Rifle Major Ainslie, attached to the European Infantry Invalid Companies, the Commander in Chief is pleased to transfer him to the Invalid Pension Establishment, with permission to remain at the Presidency until the sanction of Government shall be obtained for his residing and drawing his Allowances there.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.
 Lieutenant Britten, 1st Battalion 20th Native Infantry, Medical Certificate, with permission to proceed to the Sand-heads for the benefit of his health, from 16th July to 16th September.

Assistant Surgeon Darby, 1st Battalion 4th Native Infantry, Medical Certificate, with permission to visit the Presidency, from 1st August to 1st February, 1820.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

General Orders, by Government, Fort St. George, June 10, 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has great satisfaction in publishing to the Army, the following Extract from the Honorable Company's General Letter in the Military Department, dated the 9th December 1818.

Para. 2. "It affords us the highest gratification to acquaint you, that the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to mark the sense which His Royal Highness entertains of the services of our Army, by extending the Honors of the Military Order of the Bath to many of the Company's Officers, who have been eminently distinguished by their conduct in the late War, and whose Rank rendered them eligible to be admitted according to the Statutes of the Order.

3. The following is a List of the Officers who have been advanced to this distinction.

To be Knight Commander.

Major General Dyson Marshall.

To be Companions.

Colonels Thomas Munro, and John Doveton.

Lieutenant Colonels.

H. J. Scott, 24th Native Infantry, Madras.

Robert Gahan, 6th Native Cavalry, Bengal.

R. Scott, 22d Native Infantry, Madras.

Andrew Macdowall, 6th Native Infantry, Madras.

Charles B. Burr, 7th Native Infantry, Bombay.

John Crossbill, Artillery, Madras.

Samuel Dalrymple, Artillery, Madras.

Donald MacLeod, 11th Native Infantry, Bengal.

James Russell, 3d Native Cavalry, Madras.

David Prother, Native Infantry, Bombay.

T. H. S. Conway, 6th Native Cavalry, Madras, Adjutant General.

Valentine Blacker, 1st Native Cavalry, Madras, Quarter Master General.

Majors.

Henry Munt, 6th Native Cavalry, Madras.

Thomas Amburey, Engineers, Bengal.

Henry F. Smith, 14th Native Infantry, Madras.

Henry Bowen, 16th Native Infantry, Madras.

James L. Lushington, 4th Native Cavalry, Madras.

Joseph Knowles, 3d Native Infantry, Madras.

John Mackenzie, 20th Native Infantry, Madras.

Patrick Vans Agnew, 24th Native Infantry, Madras, Deputy Adjutant General.

4. We think it right at the same time to apprise you, that His Royal Highness has condescended to express his regret, that the Regulations of the Order precluded the advancement of Colonel Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. to the highest class with his present Rank, but we have the satisfaction to add, that His Royal Highness has been pleased to record his gracious intention to confer the dignity of a Grand Cross upon that distinguished Officer, when he shall have attained the Rank of Major General.

5. His Royal Highness has further condescended to command, that the names of Colonel Thomas Munro, C. B. Colonel William Toone, C. B. and Colonel John Doveton, C. B. shall be recorded as claimants to the Order of Knights Commander, when their promotion in the Army shall have rendered them eligible for that distinction.

6. We are persuaded that the record of these gracious intentions of the Prince Regent, together with so liberal a distribution of Honours, will create throughout the British Territories in India, a strong and grateful sense of the disposition of His Royal Highness to acknowledge and reward the merits and achievements of the Company's Army."

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

E. WOOD. Sec. to Government.

College of Fort William,

JUNE, 1819.

Nineteenth Annual Examination, holden in June, 1819.

| PERSIAN. | | | | Period of attendance on Lectures. | |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------|------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| | | | | Months | Weeks. |
| FIRST CLASS. | | | | | |
| 1. Lindsay, | .... | .... | .... | 7 | 1 |
| 2. Hodgson, | .... | a Medal of merit, | .... | 7 | 3 |
| Page, | .... | a Medal of merit, | .... | 8 | 1 |
| SECOND CLASS. | | | | | |
| 3. Neave, | .... | .... | .... | 22 | 0 |
| 4. T. T. Blackburn, | .... | .... | .... | 27 | 0 |
| 5. Garrett, | .... | .... | .... | 28 | 0 |
| 6. Bury, | .... | .... | .... | 20 | 2 |
| 7. Townsend, | .... | .... | .... | 18 | 0 |
| 8. Simson, | .... | a Medal of merit. | .... | 7 | 0 |
| 9. Turner, | .... | .... | .... | 18 | 0 |
| 10. Barlow, | .... | .... | .... | 9 | 0 |
| 11. Palmer, | .... | .... | .... | 23 | 1 |
| 12. Clerk, | .... | .... | .... | 13 | 0 |
| 13. Manning, | .... | .... | .... | 27 | 3 |
| 14. Brown, | .... | .... | .... | 13 | 0 |
| 15. Cardew, | .... | .... | .... | 12 | 3 |
| 16. Hunter, | .... | .... | .... | 27 | 3 |
| 17. H. Smith, | .... | .... | .... | 27 | 3 |
| 18. Clarke, | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 1 |
| THIRD CLASS. | | | | | |
| 19. Grote, | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 1 |
| 20. W. H. Smith, | .... | .... | .... | 6 | 3 |
| 21. Davis, | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 1 |
| 22. W. Blackburne, | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 0 |
| 23. Shore, | .... | .... | .... | 7 | 1 |
| 24. Thellusson, | .... | .... | .... | 11 | 0 |
| 25. Dampier, | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 0 |
| Absent from Examination. | | | | | |
| Currie, (sick,) | .... | .... | .... | 8 | 1 |
| Williams, | .... | .... | .... | 10 | 0 |
| Grey, | } by leave on sick certificate, | .... | .... | 9 | 3 |
| Young, |  | .... | .... | 5 | 0 |
| MILITARY STUDENT. | | | | | |
| 1. Lieutenant Fulcher, | { Date of arrival in India, } | | | 8 | 0 |
| | { August 1817, } | | | | |
| HINDOOSTANEE. | | | | | |
| FIRST CLASS. | | | | | |
| 1. Page, | .... | a Medal of merit, | .... | 8 | 1 |
| 2. Bury, | .... | .... | .... | 15 | 0 |
| 3. Brown, | .... | .... | .... | 13 | 0 |
| 4. Lindsay, | .... | a Medal of merit, | .... | 7 | 1 |
| 5. Palmer, | .... | .... | .... | 18 | 1 |
| 6. T. T. Blackburn, | .... | .... | .... | 15 | 0 |
| 7. Garrett, | .... | .... | .... | 28 | 0 |
| 8. Clerk, | .... | .... | .... | 13 | 0 |
| 9. Neave, | .... | .... | .... | 24 | 0 |
| 10. Manning, | .... | .... | .... | 27 | 0 |
| SECOND CLASS. | | | | | |
| 11. W. H. Smith, | .... | .... | .... | 6 | 3 |
| 12. Shore, | .... | .... | .... | 7 | 1 |
| 13. Dampier, | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 0 |
| Absent from Examination. | | | | | |
| Williams, | .... | .... | .... | 9 | 0 |
| Grey, | } on leave, | .... | .... | 6 | 3 |
| Young, |  | .... | .... | 5 | 0 |
| BENGAL E E. | | | | | |
| FIRST CLASS. | | | | | |
| 1. Clarke, | { a degree of Honor, Prize of Books, } | | | 4 | 0 |
| 2. Hodgson, | { and a Medal, } | | | 7 | 3 |

BENGAL—continued.

| | | Period of attendance on Lectures. | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| | | Month. | Weeks. |
| SECOND CLASS. | | | |
| 3. Hunter, ..... | ..... | 27 | 3 |
| 4. Turner, ..... | ..... | 18 | 0 |
| 5. Barlow, ..... | ..... | 8 | 3 |
| 6. Cardew, ..... | ..... | 12 | 3 |
| 7. Townsend, ..... | ..... | 17 | 3 |
| 8. Simson, | a Medal of merit. | 7 | 0 |
| 9. Blackburne, W. .... | ..... | 5 | 0 |
| THIRD CLASS. | | | |
| 10. Grote, | a Medal of merit. | 4 | 0 |
| 11. Davis, ..... | ..... | 4 | 1 |
| 12. Thellusson, ..... | ..... | 5 | 2 |
| H. Smith, ..... | ..... | 15 | 0 |
| <i>Absent from Examination.</i> | | | |
| Currie, (sick,) ..... | ..... | 8 | 1 |
| SUNSCRIB. | | | |
| 1. Grote, ..... | ..... | 4 | 0 |
| 2. Clarke, ..... | ..... | 4 | 0 |
| PERSIAN WRITING. | | | |
| T. T. Blackburne, ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Cardew, ..... | ..... |  |  |
| MILITARY STUDENT. | | | |
| Lieutenant Fulcher, | a Medal of merit. | | |
| NAGREE WRITING. | | | |
| T. T. Blackburne, ..... | ..... |  |  |

By Order of the Council of the College,
J. W. TAYLOR, Officiating Sec. C. C.

Price Current.

Price Current of East India Produce, Liverpool, March 2, 1819.

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | |
|---|---|-----|----|---|-----|----|---------|
| (1) Coffee, Java (Duty not included), | 0 | 130 | 0 | 0 | 135 | 0 | p. cwt. |
| Cheribon | 0 | 122 | 0 | 0 | 128 | 0 | — |
| Bourbon | 0 | 125 | 0 | 0 | 128 | 0 | — |
| Mocha | 0 | 135 | 0 | 0 | 145 | 0 | — |
| (2) Cotton, Bengal | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | p. lb. |
| Surat, | 0 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | — |
| Bourbon | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 6 | — |
| (3) Indigo, Bengal Copper | 0 | 59 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 9 | — |
| Violet | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 | — |
| Violet, fine | 0 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 6 | — |
| Purple and Violet | 0 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 6 | — |
| Purple and Violet, fine | 0 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 3 | — |
| Blue and Purple | 0 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 3 | — |
| Inferior and earthy | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | — |
| Madras | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 | — |
| Java | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | — |
| (4) Sugar, Bengal brown | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | p. cwt. |
| Yellow | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 0 | — |
| Low white | 0 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 0 | — |
| Middling | 0 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | — |
| Good and fine | 0 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 0 | — |
| Java | 0 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 0 | — |
| Bourbon | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 0 | — |
| Manilla | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | — |
| (5) Pepper, black | 0 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 0 | p. lb. |
| White | 0 | 111 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | — |
| (6) Saltpetre, refined, | 0 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | — |
| Rough | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | — |
| Borax, | 0 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 103 | 0 | — |
| Tinical | 0 | 170 | 0 | 0 | 180 | 0 | — |
| (7) Rice, ordinary and yellow brown | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | p. cwt. |
| Good | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 9 | — |
| Patna white | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | — |
| Java | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | — |
| (8) Cassia Ligna, bundles, fine thin body | 0 | 190 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | — |
| Woody and inferior | 0 | 160 | 0 | 0 | 168 | 0 | — |
| Buds | 0 | 250 | 0 | 0 | 300 | 0 | — |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-----|---|---|-----|---|---------|
| (9) Ginger, Bengal | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 0 | p. cwt. |
| (10) Turmeric, Bengal | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | — |
| Java | none | | | | | | |
| China | uncertain | | | | | | |
| Aloes, Epatica | uncertain | | | | | | |
| Lac Lake | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 4 | — |
| Shell Lac, orange-shell (Pretty steady) | 0 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 130 | 0 | — |
| Orange-shell black | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 0 | — |
| Dark and colored | uncertain | | | | | | |
| Safflower, fresh and bright | uncertain | | | | | | |
| Middling | uncertain | | | | | | |
| Old and ordinary | uncertain | | | | | | |
| (11) Cocculus indicus, | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 0 | p. lb. |
| (12) Lac Dye, inferior and ordinary | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | — |
| Superior D. T. | 0 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| (13) Tio, Banca | 0 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 82 | 0 | p. cwt. |
| Cowries, | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | — |
| Elephants' Teeth, | 0 | 240 | 0 | 0 | 540 | 0 | — |
| Black Ebony, good | unsaleable | | | | | | |
| Inferior | unsaleable | | | | | | |
| Red Sanders Wood, (Dull & again lower) | 0 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | — |
| (14) Munjeet, | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | — |
| (15) Cinnamon, 1st quality | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 6 | p. lb. |
| 2d quality | 0 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 3 | — |
| Cloves | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 6 | — |
| (16) Galanga Root, good | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 | p. cwt. |
| Inferior | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | — |
| Sago, good | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 | — |
| Ordinary and middling | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | — |
| Camphire, unrefined | 0 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 320 | 0 | — |
| Barilla, | uncertain | | | | | | |
| Chillies, | uncertain | | | | | | |
| Japan Soy, | uncertain | | | | | | |

(1) Coffee market continues unsettled and depressed by present scarcity of money, but yet expected to revive ere long.

(2) Stock large, and daily increased by fresh arrivals, so that prices have again declined this week, and there seems no early prospect of amendment.

(3) A sale here of 140 chests, 22d January, went off rather heavily at prices in proportion to these quotations; since which little has been done in the article; but the demand is expected to improve, as the shipping season opens, and the reported injury done to the crop in India last season, induces holders to look for a continuance of such prices.

(4) Sugars have also been depressed of late by scarcity of money, and prices have fallen, but no further decline is now expected, and the demand seems rather to improve.

(5) Black Pepper has likewise fallen of late, but now expected to go off at these prices.

(6) At present scarce here and wanted, but prices rather lower in London.

(7) These quotations apply to Rice free of duty, but as future importations will be subject to a duty of 7s. 6d. per cwt. home use, and it is doubtful if such prices will be given for exportation.

(8) Fine only recommended.

(9) Heavy stock, and prices again lower.

(10) Dull, but not expected lower.

(11) Dull and precarious.

(12) Dull sale. Pretty steady.

(13) Low price, but demand dull.

(14) Fell 50 per cwt. at the late Company's sale, but few sellers at these rates.

(15) Cinnamon has fallen of late, but now expected to go off at these prices.

(16) Dull and declined of late; but these are low, and so far safe prices.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A letter from Aleta-Philo, on the Droit d'Aubaine, deserves our thanks, and shall appear to-morrow, as we have not room for it to-day.

We have lying by us now upwards of a dozen of letters, from the country, ordering the transmission of the Journal, to persons at distant stations, but are unable to comply with their directions from the impossibility of decyphering the names.

It is to be regretted that so absurd a fashion as that of giving illegible signatures should have become so prevalent; since it is always as important to be understood as the subject matter of the Letter itself, and in every case the end of Correspondence must be defeated, if the signatures of the parties cannot be correctly made out.

Anecdote.—When the late Sir Philip Francis was, not long before his death, at Holland-house, the Lady of the mansion induced Mr. Rogers, the poet, to ask the Knight if he was really the author of "Junius's Letters." The bard, knowing the Knight's austere character, addressed him with modest hesitation, asking if he might be permitted to propose a question. The Knight, evidently anticipating what was to come, exclaimed in a severe tone. "At your peril, Sir." Mr. Rogers immediately retired, and returning to tell Lady Holland the success of his mission, observed, that "if Sir Philip was really Junius, he was certainly Junius Brutus."

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

July 17. At Calcutta, by the Reverend J. Hawtayne, Mr. Robert Alexander, to Miss Dorinda Anna Rutledge, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Rutledge, Bengal Establishment.

BIRTHS.

July 12. At Chunar, the Lady of G. Playfair, Esq. Garrison Surgeon, of a Daughter.
16. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Cornelius, jun. of a Daughter.
18. At Calcutta, the Lady of Richard Chichey Plowden, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

DEATHS.

June 25. At Sangur, Brevet Captain J. A. Holmes, of the 13th N. I.
30. At Sehor, Assistant Surgeon William Gerard, attached to the Political Mission at Bopal, aged 23 years.
July 1. At Furryghur, Colonel Coppage.
10. At Dinagopere, Miss Emma Adair.

ERRATUM IN DEATHS.

In the report of Deaths, in our Journal of the 17th instant, the name of Captain John Tams is printed instead of Captain John Jones, of the 7th Light Cavalry, who died at Hossainabad on the 30th of April.

In the communication of intelligence for the press, it is above all things important that names of persons and places should be distinctly written, as there is no clue to the detection of error in these particulars, and the manuscript is the only guide. A reference to the Directory might, in some cases, help the decyphering an illegible name, but in others it would probably lead to the substitution of a wrong name for the right one, wherever the number of letters were nearly equal.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

| July. | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | From whence | Left |
|-------|-------------------|---------|------------|-------------|--------|
| 19 | City of Edinburgh | British | W. Wiseman | Gibraltar | Mar. 8 |

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

| July. | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | Destination |
|-------|------------------|-------|-------------|-------------|
| 19 | Maria | Dutch | F. W. Evers | Antwerp |

Nautical Notices.

A Packet Mail is open at the General Post Office, to be forwarded by the ship Mary, Captain Scott, for London, touching at Madras, and to sail to-morrow.

The ship Flora, Captain William Gillett, for the Cape of Good Hope, will drop down the river in a day or two.

The ship Mary, Captain J. W. Montenth, which sailed from Calcutta for Liverpool, arrived there in February.

The revenue Cruizers under the orders of the Admiralty Board amount to six y-four, of which thirty-seven are commanded by Lieutenants. The number of vessels on the Irish and Leith stations are the same; and on the latter fewer naval officers are employed in commanding the Cruizers than any other part of the kingdom, as will be seen from the following statement:—

| | | |
|------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Portsmouth | ... 9 vessels | ... 6 Lieuts. employed |
| Plymouth | ... 14 ditto | ... 10 ditto ditto |
| Sheerness | ... 17 ditto | ... 14 ditto ditto |
| Ireland | ... 12 ditto | ... 7 ditto ditto |
| Scotland | ... 12 ditto | ... 3 ditto ditto |

Commercial Reports.

Liverpool Markets, February 27, 1819.

Cotton.—The depression in this market has increased during the week, and a general decline has taken place, which has been augmented by some forced sales to a considerable extent. Boweds have declined from 1d. to 1d.; Orleans 1d.; Brazils 1d. to 1d.; Bengals and Surats 1d.; other descriptions 1d. to 1d. per lb. The operations of the week consist of 70 Sea Islands, 2s. 8d. to 3s.; 20 stained ditto 23d.; 350 Orleans 15d. to 19d.; 2000 Boweds 14d. to 16d.; 1180 Pernambuccos 19d. to 21d.; 1700 Maranhams 17d. to 19d.; 370 Bahias 17d. to 18d.; 80 Demeraras 17d. to 19d.; 25 Tennessees 13d. to 14d.; 60 Surats 9d. to 10d.; and 920 Bengals at 6d. to 8d. per lb. making a total of 6800 bags.

Coffee.—No private business of any consequence has been done in this article; in the early part of the week holders demanded 3s. to 4s. per cwt. advance, without meeting with any encouragement. On the 26th of February, a public sale of 28 casks and 317 bags took place; 130 bags were withdrawn, the remainder sold from 110s. to 122s. 9d. for triage, 130s. to 138s. for ordinary to good ordinary, up to 140s. per cwt. for middling; with some damaged at 60s. to 110s. and 6 casks and 1 bag in the husk at 75s. to 80s. being on the whole rather below the currency before quoted. In St. Domingo nothing of consequence has been done, but may be obtained from 126 to 130s. per cwt.

Sugar.—A sale of this article took place on the 26th of February, consisting of 262 hhds. of Demerara, of which only 138 sold, of low middling quality, from 77s. to 79s. per cwt.; with a few good middling Trinidad 84s. 3d. to 87s. 3d. per cwt. In the better qualities no alteration can be noticed; but the inferior were mostly bought in, and the few sold went off heavily at a reduction of 1s. per cwt. Very little has been done by private sale, and we estimate the total quantity sold at not more than 250 hhds. of all descriptions; nothing has been done in Foreign Sugars. Refined Goods go off very indifferently at previous prices. The sales of British Molasses continue very limited at present, and there is no demand whatever for Foreign.

Rice.—On the 26th of February, 753 bags of Patna were brought forward, but not more than 132 of pretty fine quality sold at 23s. 3d.; the remainder not being equally fine, obtained no offer, and was bought in at 22s. 3d. per cwt. No alteration has taken place in the price of Carolina Rice.

Pimento.—The only occurrence in Pimento was a public sale of 119 damaged bags, which sold from 6d. to 7d. per lb. In Cocoa and Ginger nothing has occurred.

On the 26th of February, there was a considerable depreciation in the price of Bullion, in London. Gold fell 1s. 6d. per oz. and Silver 2d. per oz.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| BUY | JULY 1819. | SELL |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 0 Ru. 10 As. 6 | Six per Cent Loan Promissory Notes. | 0 Ru. 14 As. |

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

| REMIT] | CALCUTTA | [DRAW |
|--------|---|-------|
| 2s 6d | On London, 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupee, | 2s 7d |
| | On Bombay, 30 Days sight, per 100 Bom. Rs. Sa. Rs. | |
| | On Madras, 30 Days sight, per 100 St. Pags. Sa. Rs. | |

PRICE OF BULLION.

| | | |
|------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Spanish Dollars, | ... Sicca Rupees 206 | ... per 100 |
| Zechins, | ... ditto | ... ditto |
| Venetians, | ... ditto | ... ditto |
| German Crowns, | ... ditto | ... ditto |
| Star Pagodas, | ... ditto | ... ditto |

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